The *MARYLAND* GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.] THURSDAY, *May* 8, 1766. [No. 1078.]

Remainder of the truly Right Honourable Mr. PITT's Speech in the Debate relating to the Repeal of the STAMP-ACT, which was begun in laſt Week's GAZETTE.

"IT is a long Time, Mr. Speaker, ſince I attended in Parliament. When the Reſolution was taken in this Houſe to tax *America*, I was ill in my Bed;—when the Act paſſed, I was ill in my Bed;—if I could have endured to have been carried in my Bed, ſo great was the Agitation of my Mind for the Conſequences, I would have ſollicited ſome kind Hand to have laid me down on this Floor, to have borne my Teſtimony againſt it.—It is now an Act that has paſſed. I would ſpeak with Decency of every Act of this Houſe; but I muſt beg the Indulgence of this Houſe to ſpeak of it with Freedom.—I hope a Day may ſoon be appointed to conſider the State of the Nation with reſpect to *America*; I hope that Gentlemen will come to the Debate with all the Temper and Impartiality that his Majeſty recommends, and the Importance of the Subject requires; a Subject of greater Importance than ever engaged the Attention of this Houſe; that Subject only excepted, when, near a Century ago, it was the Queſtion, Whether you yourſelves were to be Bond or Free.—In the mean time, as I cannot depend upon Health for any future Day, ſuch is the Nature of my Infirmity, I will beg to ſay a few Words at preſent, leaving the Juſtice, the Equity, the Policy, the Expediency of the Act, to another Time, and will only ſpeak to one Point.—A Point which ſeems not to have been generally underſtood; I mean to the Right. Some Gentlemen (alluding to Mr. *N-g-nt*) ſeem to have conſidered it as a Point of Honour. If Gentlemen conſider it in that Light, they loſe all Meaſure of Right and Wrong, to follow a Deluſion, that may lead to Deſtruction. It is my Opinion that this Kingdom has no Right to lay a Tax upon the Colonies; at the ſame time I aſſert the Authority of this Kingdom over the Colonies, to be Sovereign and Supreme, in every Circumſtance of Government and Legiſlation whatever. They are the Subjects of this Kingdom, equally intitled with ourſelves to all the natural Rights of Mankind, and the peculiar Privileges of *Engliſhmen*;—equally bound by the Laws, and equally participating of its Conſtitution. The *Americans* are the Sons, not the Baſtards, of *England*.—But, according to the Conſtitution of this free Country, Taxation is no Part of the governing or legiſlative Power; the Taxes are a voluntary Gift, and Grant of the Commons alone. In Legiſlation the three Eſtates of the Realm are alike concerned, but the Concurrence of the Peers and the Crown to a Tax, is only neceſſary to clothe (or cloſe) with the Form of Law, the Gift and Grant of the Commons alone, poſſeſſed of the Lands in theſe Days.—In antient Days, the Crown, the Barons, and the Clergy, were the three Eſtates;—the Barons and the Clergy gave and granted to the Crown; they gave and granted what was their own. At preſent, ſince the Diſcovery of *America*, other Circumſtances permitting, the Commons are become the Proprietors of the Lands. The Crown has diveſted itſelf of its great Eſtates.—The Church, GOD bleſs it, has but a Pittance; the Property of the Lords, compared with the Commons, is as a Drop of Water to the Ocean,—This Houſe repreſents thoſe Commons, the Proprietors of the Lands, and thoſe Proprietors virtually repreſent the reſt of the Inhabitants; then, therefore, in this Houſe, we give and grant what is our own. But in an *American* Tax, what do we do? We, your Majeſty's Commons of *Great-Britain*, give and grant to your Majeſty, What? Our own Property! No; we give and grant to your Majeſty the Property of your Majeſty's Commons of *America*. It is an Abſurdity in Terms.

"This Diſtinction between Legiſlation and Taxation, is eſſentially neceſſary to Liberty. The Crown, the Peers, are equally legiſlative Powers with the Commons. If Taxation be then a Part of ſimple Legiſlation, the Crown, the Peers have Rights in Taxation, as well as yourſelves; Rights which they will claim, which they will exerciſe, whenever the Principle can be ſupported with Power.

"There is an Idea in ſome, that the Colonies are virtually repreſented in this Houſe. I would fain know by whom an *American* is repreſented here? Is he repreſented by a Knight of a Shire of any County in this Kingdom? Would to God that reſpectable Repreſentation were augmented to a greater Number! Or, will you tell him he is repreſented by a Repreſentative of a Borough, which perhaps was never ſeen by its Repreſentative? A Borough, perhaps, which no Man ever ſaw. This has been called, *The Rotten Part of the Conſtitution*. It cannot now endure out the Century; if it does not drop of itſelf, it muſt be amputated. But the Idea of the virtual Repreſentation of *America* in this Houſe, is the moſt contemptible Notion that ever entered into the Head of Man; it does not deſerve a ſerious Refutation.

"The Commons of *America*, repreſented in their ſeveral Aſſemblies, have ever been in Poſſeſſion of the Exerciſe of this their conſtitutional Right of giving and granting their own Money.—They would have been Slaves, if they had not enjoyed it. At the ſame time this Kindgom, as the ſupreme governing and legiſlative Power, has always bound the Colonies by her Laws, by her Regulations, Reſtrictions in Trade, in Navigation, in Manufactures, in every Article whatever, except that of taking their Money out of their Pockets, without their Conſent.——Here then I would draw a Line——

"*Quam ultra citraque nequit conſiſtere rectum.*"

A conſiderable Pauſe enſued after Mr. PITT had done ſpeaking.—Mr. CONWAY then got up. He ſaid, "He had waited to ſee whether any Anſwer would be given to what had been advanced by the Right Honourable Gentleman, reſerving himſelf for the Reply. But as none had been given, had only to declare, that his own Sentiments were entirely conformable to the Right Honourable Gentleman's; that they were ſo conformable, he ſaid, is a Circumſtance that affects me with the moſt ſenſible Pleaſure, and does me the greateſt Honour. But two Things fell from that Gentleman which give me Pain; whatever falls from that Gentleman, falls from ſo great a Heighth, as to make a deep Impreſſion; I muſt therefore endeavour to remove it. It was objected, that the Notice given to Parliament of the Troubles in *America*, was not early. I can aſſure the Houſe, the firſt Accounts were too vague and imperfect, to be worthy the Attention of Parliament; it is only of late that they have been preciſe and full.

"An over-ruling Influence has alſo been hinted at. I ſee nothing of it; I feel nothing like it; I diſdain it for myſelf; and, as far as my diſcernment can reach, for all the reſt of His Majeſty's Miniſters. I did not ride into Place upon a ſtalking Horſe. Now I am in, was I ſenſible I had done ſo, I would turn the Reins, and ride out again."

Mr. PITT ſaid, in Anſwer to Mr. CONWAY, "The Excuſe is a valid One, if it is a juſt One; that muſt appear from the Papers now before the Houſe. The Gentleman has ſpoken of riding into Place, and riding out of Place; I commend his Spirit of Independance; my Advice to him is, *NOT TO BE RIDDEN*."

In this Interval Mr. *Grenville* had reſerved himſelf. He avoided meddling with the Doctrine of Taxation being confined to the Houſe of Commons, and being grounded on the free Gift of the collective Body, thro' the Medium of their Repreſentatives; neither did he attempt to defend the virtual Repreſentation of *America*; but began with cenſuring the Miniſtry very ſeverely, for delaying to give earlier Notice to Parliament of the Diſturbances in *America*. He ſaid, "They began in *July*, and now we are in the Middle of *January*. Lately they were only Occurrences (the Word uſed in the King's Speech on the 17th of *December*) they are now grown to Diſturbances, to Tumults and Riots; I doubt they border upon *open Rebellion*; and if the Doctrine I hear To-day be confirmed, I fear they will loſe that Name, to take that of a Revolution; this Government over them being diſſolved, a Revolution will take Place in *America*.

"I cannot underſtand the Difference between external and internal Taxes; they are the ſame in Effect, and only differ in the Name. That this Kingdom is the ſovereign, the ſupreme legiſlative Power over *America*, is granted, it cannot be denied; and Taxation is a Part of that ſovereign Power; it is one Branch of Legiſlation; it is, it has been exerciſed over thoſe who are not, who were not repreſented. It is exerciſed over the *Eaſt-India* Company, the Merchants of *London*, the Proprietors of the Stocks, and over great manufacturing Towns. It was exerciſed over the Palatinate of *Cheſter*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, before they ſent any Repreſentatives to Parliament. I appeal for Proof to the Preambles of the Acts which gave them Repreſentatives; the one in the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, the other in that of *Charles* the Second."

Mr. *Grenville* then quoted the Statutes exactly; deſired they might be read; which being done, he reſumed his Diſcourſe.

"When I propoſed to tax *America*, I aſked the Houſe, whether any Gentleman would object to the Right; I repeatedly aſked it, and no Man would attempt to deny it. Protection and Obedience are reciprocal; *Great-Britain* protects *America*, *America* is bound to yield Obedience; if not, tell me when the *Americans* were Emancipated. When they want the Protection of this Kingdom, they are very ready to aſk it; that Protection has always been afforded them in the moſt full and ample Manner; the Nation has run itſelf into an immediate Debt to give them that Protection; and now they are called upon to contribute a ſmall Share towards the Public Expence, an Expence ariſing from themſelves, they renounce your Authority, inſult your Officers, and break out, I might almoſt ſay, into Acts of *open Rebellion*.

"The ſeditious Spirit of the Colonies owes its Birth to the Factions in this Houſe. Gentlemen are careleſs of the Conſequences of what they ſay, provided it anſwers the immediate Purpoſes of Oppoſition. We were told that we trod on tender Ground; we were bid to expect Diſobedience; what was this, but telling the *Americans* to ſtand out againſt the Law? To encourage their Obſtinacy with Expectations of Support from Home? Let us only hold out a little longer, they would ſay, our Friends will ſoon be in Power.

"Ungrateful People of *America*! Bounties have been extended to them. When I had the Honour to ſerve the Crown, while you yourſelves were loaded with an enormous Debt, you have given Bounties on their Lumber, their Iron, their Hemp, and many other Articles. You have relaxed in their Favour the Act of Navigation, that Palladium of the *Britiſh* Commerce; and yet I have been abuſed in all the public Prints as an Enemy to the Trade of *America*.

"I have been particularly charged with giving Orders and Inſtructions to prevent the *Spaniſh* Trade, and thereby ſtopping the Channels, by which alone *North-America* uſed to be ſupplied with Caſh for Remittances to this Country. I defy any Man to produce any ſuch Orders or Inſtructions; I diſcouraged no Trade but what was illicit, what was prohibited by Act of Parliament."

"Mr. PITT began with prefacing, that he did not mean to have gone any further upon the Subject on that Day; that he had only deſigned to throw out a few Hints, which Gentlemen, who were ſo confident of the Right of this Kingdom to ſend Taxes to *America*, might conſider, perhaps might reflect, in a cooler Moment, that the Right was at leaſt equivocal. But ſince the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt had not ſtopt on that Ground, but had gone into the whole; into the Juſtice, the Equity, the Policy, the Expediency of the STAMP-ACT, as well as into the Right, he would follow him through the whole Field, and combat his Arguments on every Point.

He was going on, when Lord *Strange* got up, and called both the Gentlemen (Mr. *Pitt*, and Mr. *Grenville*) to order; he ſaid they had both departed from the Matter before the Houſe, which

which was the King's Speech, and that Mr. PITT was going to ſpeak twice in the ſame Debate, although the Houſe was not in a Committee. Mr. *G---ge Onſlow* anſwered, that they were both in order, as nothing had been ſaid but what was fairly deducible from his Majeſty's Speech, and appealed to the Speaker.—The Speaker decided in Mr. *Onſlow*'s Favour. Mr. PITT ſaid,

"I do not apprehend I am ſpeaking twice. I did expreſsly reſerve a Part of my Subject, in order to ſave the Time of the Houſe, but I am compelled to proceed in it. I do not ſpeak twice, I only finiſh what I had deſignedly left imperfect; but if the Houſe is of a different Opinion, far be it from me to indulge a Wiſh of tranſgreſſing againſt Order. I am content, if it be your Pleaſure, to be ſilent."

Here he pauſed, the Houſe reſounded with GO ON, GO ON. He proceeded.

"GENTLEMEN, SIR, I have been charged with giving Birth to Sedition in *America*. They have ſpoke their Sentiments with Freedom againſt this unhappy Act. That Freedom has become their Crime. Sorry I am to hear the Liberty of Speech in this Houſe imputed as a Crime; but the Imputation ſhall not diſcourage me; it is a Liberty I mean to exerciſe; no Gentleman ought to be afraid of exerciſing it: It is Liberty, by which the Gentleman who calumniates it, might himſelf have profited. He ought to have deſiſted from his Project. The Gentleman tells us, *America* is obſtinate, *America* is almoſt in open Rebellion. I rejoice that *America* has reſiſted. Three Millions of People, ſo dead to all the Feelings of Liberty, as voluntarily to conſent to be Slaves, would have been fit Inſtruments to make Slaves of the Reſt. I came not here armed at all Points with Law Caſes and Acts of Parliament, with the Statute Book doubled down in Dogs-Ears, to defend the Cauſe of Liberty; if I had, I would myſelf have cited the two Caſes of *Cheſter* and *Durham*; I would have cited them to have ſhewn, that even, under arbitrary Reigns, Parliaments were aſhamed of taxing a People without their Conſent, and allowed them Repreſentatives. Why did the Gentleman confine himſelf to *Cheſter* and *Durham*? He might have taken a higher Example in *Wales*. *Wales* that never was taxed by Parliament until it was incorporated. I would not debate a particular Point of Law with the Gentleman; I know his Abilities; I have been obliged to his diligent Reſearches; but for the Defence of Liberty, on a general Principle, upon a conſtitutional Principle, it is a Ground on which I ſtand firm, a Ground on which I dare to meet any Man. The Gentleman tells us of many who are taxed, and are not repreſented; the *India* Company, Merchants, Stockholders, Manufactories: Surely many of theſe are repreſented in other Capacities, as Owners of Lands, or Freemen of Boroughs. It is a Misfortune that more are not actually repreſented; but they are all Inhabitants; and, as ſuch, are virtually repreſented. Many have it in their Option to be actually repreſented; they have Connections with thoſe that elect, and they have Influence over them. The Gentleman mentioned the Stock-holders, I hope he does not reckon the Debts of the Nation as Part of the national State.

"Since the Acceſſion of King *William*, Miniſters, ſome of great, others of more moderate Abilities, have taken the Lead in Government." He went through the Liſt of them, bringing it down till he came to himſelf, giving a ſhort Sketch of the Characters of each. "None of theſe (he went on) ever dreamed of robbing the Colonies of their Conſtitutional Rights; it was reſerved to mark the Æra of the late Adminiſtration, not that there were wanting ſome, when I had the Honour to ſerve his Majeſty, to propoſe to me to burn my Fingers with an American STAMP-ACT. With the Enemy at their Backs, with our Bayonets at their Breaſts, in the Day of their Diſtreſs, perhaps the *Americans* would have ſubmitted to the Impoſition; but it would have been taking an ungenerous and unjuſt Advantage.

"The Gentleman boaſts of his Bounties to *America*, and thoſe Bounties intended finally for the Benefits of this Kingdom. If they are, where is his peculiar Merit to *America*? If they are not, he has miſapplied the national Treaſure. I am no Courtier of *America*, I ſtand up for this Kingdom. I maintain that Parliament has a Right to bind, to reſtrain *America*. Our legiſlative Power over the Colonies is Sovereign and Supreme. If it ceaſes to be Sovereign and Supreme, I would adviſe every Gentleman to ſell his Lands, if he can, and embark for that Country. When two Countries are connected together alike *England* and her Colonies, without being incorporated, the one muſt neceſſarily govern. The Greater muſt rule the Leſſer, ſo rule it, as not to contradict the fundamental Principles common to both. The Gentleman underſtands not the Difference between internal Taxes and external, I cannot help it. But there is a plain Diſtinction between Taxes levied for the Purpoſes of raiſing a Revenue, and Duties impoſed for the Regulation of Trade for the Accommodation of the Subject, although in the Conſequences ſome Revenue might immediately ariſe from the latter. The Gentleman aſks When were the Colonies Emancipated, I deſire to know When they were made Slaves? But I dwell not upon Words.——While I had the Honour of ſerving his Majeſty, I availed myſelf of the Means of Information which I derived from my Office, I ſpeak therefore from Knowledge, my Materials were good, I was at Pains to collect, to digeſt, to conſider them, and I will be bold to affirm, that the Profits to *Great-Britain* from the Trade of the Colonies through all its Branches, is *Two Millions* a Year, this is the Fund that carried you triumphantly through the laſt War. Three Score Years ago, Eſtates that were at *Two Thouſand* Pounds a Year Rent, are now at *Three Thouſand*. Thoſe Eſtates then ſold from Fifteen to Eighteen Years purchaſe, the ſame may now be ſold at Thirty, you owe this to *America*. This is the Price *America* pays you for her Protection. And ſhall a miſerable Financier come with a Boaſt that he can cunningly Filch a Pepper Corn into the Exchequer, to the loſs of Millions to the Nation.

"I dare not ſay how much higher theſe Profits may be augmented, but omitting the immenſe Increaſe of People by natural Population, in the Northern Colonies, and the Emigration from every Part of *Europe*, I am convinced the whole commercial Syſtem of *America* may be altered to Advantage, you have prohibited where you ought to have encouraged, you have encouraged where you ought to have prohibited, improper Reſtraints have been laid upon the Continent, in favour of the Iſlands, you have but two Nations to Trade with in *America*,—would you had Twenty. Let Acts of Parliament in Conſequence of Treaties remain, but let not an *Engliſh* Miniſter become a Cuſtom-Houſe Officer for *Spain*, for any foreign Power! Much is wrong, much may be amended for the general Good of the Whole.—Does the Gentleman complain he has been miſrepreſented in the Public Prints? It is a common Misfortune. In the *Spaniſh* Affair in the laſt War, I was abuſed in all the News-Papers for having adviſed his Majeſty to violate the Laws of Nations with Regard to *Spain*, the Abuſe was induſtriouſly circulated even in Hand Bills. If Adminiſtration did not propagate the Abuſe, Adminiſtration never contradicted it. I will not ſay what Advice I did give to the King, my Advice is in Writing, ſigned by myſelf, is in Poſſeſſion of the Crown, but I will ſay what Advice I did not give to the King. I did not adviſe the King to violate any of the Laws of Nations; as to the Report of the Gentleman's preventing in ſome Way the Trade for Bullion with the *Spaniards*, it was ſpoke of ſo Confidently that I own I am one of thoſe who did believe it to be true.

"The Gentleman muſt not wonder he was not contradicted when, as the Miniſter, he aſſerted the Rights of Parliament to tax *Americans*. I know not how it is, but there is a Modeſty in this Houſe, that does not chuſe to contradict a Miniſter; I wiſh Gentlemen would get the better of that Modeſty; if they do not, perhaps the collective Body may begin to abate of its Reſpect for the Repreſentative. Lord *Bacon* has told me, that a great Queſtion would not fail of being agitated at one Time or another; I was willing to agitate that of the *German* War, my *German* War, as they called it, at the proper Seaſon. Every Seſſions I called out, Has any Body any Objections to the *German* War? No Body would object to it, one Gentleman only excepted, ſince removed into the Upper Houſe, by Succeſſion to an antient Barony (meaning Lord *Diſpenſer*, formerly Sir *Francis Daſhwood*) he told me he did not like my *German* War; I honour the Man for it, and was ſorry when he was turned out of his Poſt.

"A good deal has been ſaid, without Doors, of the Power, of the Strength of the Colonies; it is a Topic which ought to be cautiouſly handled. In a good, on a ſound Bottom, the Force of this Country can cruſh *America* to Atoms. I know the Value of your Troops; I know the Skill of your Officers. There is not a Company of Foot that ſerved in *America*, out of which you may not pick a Man of ſufficient Knowledge and Experience, to make a Governor of a Colony there. But on this Ground, on the STAMP-ACT, when ſo many will think it a crying Injuſtice, I am one who will lift up my Hand againſt it. In ſuch a Cauſe your Succeſs may be hazardous. *America*, if SHE fell, would fall like a ſtrong Man, would embrace the Pillars of State, and pull down the Conſtitution along with her. Is this your boaſted Peace? Not to ſheath the Sword in the Scabbard, but to ſheath it in the Bowels of your Countrymen? Will you quarrel with yourſelves, now the whole Houſe of *Bourbon* is united againſt you? While *France* diſturbs your Fiſheries at *Newfoundland*, embarraſſes your Slave Trade to *Africa*, and withholds from your Subjects in *Canada* their Property ſtipulated by Treaty? While the Ranſom for the *Manillas* is denied from *Spain*, and its gallant Conqueror baſely traduced, as a mean Plunderer; a Gentleman, (meaning Colonel *Draper*) whoſe noble and generous Spirit would do Honour to the proudeſt Grandee of her Country? Say the *Americans* have not acted in all Things with Prudence and Temper; they have been wronged, they have been driven to Madneſs by Injuſtice. Will you now puniſh them for the Madneſs you have occaſioned? Rather let Prudence and Temper come firſt from this Side; I will undertake for *America*, that ſhe will follow the Example. There are two Lines in a Ballad of *Prior*'s, ſo applicable to you and your Colonies, I cannot help repeating them;

To her Faults a little blind,
To her Virtues very kind.

"Upon the whole, I will beg Leave to tell the Houſe what is really my Opinion; it is, that the STAMP-ACT be *repealed abſolutely, totally, and immediately*; that the Reaſon for the Repeal be aſſigned, *becauſe it was founded upon an erroneous Principle*. At the ſame Time, let the ſovereign Authority of this Country over the Colonies be aſſerted, in as ſtrong Terms as can be deviſed; be made to extend to every Point of Legiſlation whatever, that we may bind their Trade, confine their Manufactures, and exerciſe every Power whatever, except that of taking their Money out of their Pockets without their Conſent."

Mr. *Dowdeſwell*, the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer, roſe up after Mr. *PITT*. He ſaid, "It could not be expected he ſhould add any Thing to the Subject on which Mr. *PITT* had ſpoken; it could not now admit a Doubt but that the STAMP-ACT muſt be repealed." He went on to ſhew, that Mr. *Grenville* had not hurt the *Spaniſh* Trade, by giving Orders and Inſtructions, but by forbearing to give them, particularly with reſpect to Bullion, which was not prohibited by any Law.

Mr. *Beckford* was the laſt Speaker of any Weight. He aſſerted to Mr. *Grenville*, "That he had denied the Right of Parliament to ſend internal Taxes to *America*, he had only allowed the Power of Parliament to be omnipotent." He concluded with expreſſing his perfect Agreement in Sentiments with his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. *PITT*) excepting in one Particular, the Reſtraints on the Continent, in Favour of the Iſlands, in which he was ſure he could convince him he was miſtaken.

I fear I have tired your Patience, Sir, with this long and circumſtantial Account. I will only add one Obſervation. You have ſeen when a large Company have been made to feel, all together, an electrical Shock; ſuch was the Effect on the whole Houſe of Commons, and the Galleries, when Mr. *PITT* pronounced, "I REJOICE THAT *AMERICA* HAS RESISTED!

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 8.

Monday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province were to have conven'd here; but either from the unfavourableneſs of the Winds, or Indiſpoſition of ſome of the Gentlemen, or their Families, there are not yet come to Town quite Members enough to compoſe a Lower Houſe; but they will certainly meet To-morrow Morning.

Laſt Thurſday arrived from *London*, in *Patuxent* River, the Ship *Polly*, Capt. *John Kilty*, from Meſſrs. *Perkins*, *Brown*, and *Buchanan*, having had a long Paſſage. Capt. *Kilty* had his Cargo on board, and was ready for Sailing on the 20th of *February*, but was detain'd by his Owners to the 22d in order to bring the Determination of the Commons with regard to the STAMP-ACT, which was on the 21ſt, when the Vote for the Repeal was carried by a Majority of 108, as the Public have already been informed. Capt. *Kilty* leave

to be the First in the Country with the good ..., but Calms and contrary Winds prevented: ... says it was thought the Repeal would meet ... no Manner of Difficulty in the House of ...ds.

The Northern Papers are full of Articles, re...ing to this important Affair; but we have ... Room to insert them. The Bill was In...ss'd on the 6th of *March*, and carried up by ... Members of the House of Commons, and ... total Repeal not in the least doubted. [*See* ... Gazette *Extraordinary of this Date.*]

Just now, Thursday P. M. several Gentlemen ...me to Town, and bring Advice of a Vessel be... arrived in *Virginia* from *Glasgow*, with Let...rs of the 13th of *March* giving an Account of ... Repeal having Passed all the Branches of ... Legislature. The following is a Postscript of ... Letter from Mr. *Hodge* in *Virginia*, to Mr. *Russell* ... *Piscataway*, dated *Williamsburg* the 2d Instant, ... Truth of which we think may be depended ...: "We have certain Accounts by a Vessel ... from *Glasgow*, which sail'd the 13th of *March*, ... that the Stamp-Act is totally Repeal'd, hav...ing Pass'd both Houses, and had the King's ... Assent."

May 7, 1766.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC VENDUE, *for ready Current Money, on Tuesday the* 13*th Instant, in the Forenoon, at the House of* Daniel Wolstenholme, *Esq; near* Severn *Ferry, the greatest Part of the Personal Estate of* Edmund Key, *Esq; deceased,*

CONSISTING of Kitchen Furniture of all Kinds, Beds, Bedding, Wearing Apparel, Linen, Chairs, Tables, a handsome Mahogany Settee, Wash Stand and Looking Glass, Cloaths-Presses, Horses, a Curricle and Harness, a genteel Silver hilted Sword, a Mourning ditto, several Pairs of new Shoes lately imported from *London*, and never worn, a good Quantity of Bacon, a few Barrels of Corn in Ears, his remaining Stock of *Madeira* Wine, and Cane Spirit, a Tea-chest, Tea-Spoons, China Dishes, Muggs, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters, and a Variety of other Articles. His Books will be sold during the Sitting of the adjourned Provincial Court, of which Notice will be given in this Paper, before which Time, it is hoped, that those Gentlemen who have borrowed any of them, will be kind enough to return them.

Such Papers as belong to his Clients, shall be delivered to them when called for.

All those who have any Demands against his Estate, are desired to send in their Claims, and those who are indebted to him, are requested to pay off what they owe, as soon as possible, that the Debts due from the Estate may be discharged.

It is requested that all the Sheriffs who have Lists of Fines belonging to him, in their Hands, for Collection, will make their Returns and Payments, at the Time prescribed by the Inspection Law.

U. SCOTT, Executor.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Nine o'Clock in the Morning.

Marlborough, *April* 18, 1766.

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg, *in* Virginia, *at the Fair there, the Day after the County Court there, being on the Third Day of* June *next,*

ABOUT Twenty very valuable SLAVES, consisting of House Servants, Watermen, some Tradesmen, and Labourers, and among them Three Children; for Cash, or good Bills of Exchange. Credit will be given upon good Security, till *April* the Tenth next; and Five per Cent will be discounted for immediate Payment. I will warrant an undoubted Title, as some doubt may be raised by designing People, to disappoint the Sale, the greatest Part of them having been formerly Mortgaged by Capt. *Thomas Dansie*, to *William Lightfoot*, Esq;

JOHN MERCER.

Joppa Jail, *April* 5, 1766.

AS I am confined in *Baltimore* County Jail, for several Sums of Money which I am not able to pay, but have at sundry Times of Sale made my Creditors all my Estate to be Divided in Proportion amongst them, if they would Release me, but they not complying; I take this Method to inform all concern'd, that I intend to Petition the next Session of Assembly for Relief, unless I am before Released by a Letter of Licence, or otherwise.

JAMES AGER.

THE Subscriber need be at no Pains to give a Description of the Conveniency of the FERRY kept by the late Capt. *John Hoge*, he only informs the Public, That the said FERRY shall be kept in the best Manner.

(3t) GERARD HOGE.

April 22, 1766.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber's Quarter, on the back of *Elk-Ridge*, near *Poplar Spring* Chapel, on Sunday the 13th of *April*, a Country indented Servant Man, named *William Billington*, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and pretty well proportioned thereto, fair Complexion, and wears his own short black Hair, under a Cap, has a remarkable down Look when spoke to, and is also a remarkable Liar and Flatterer in Conversation. Had on and with him when he went away, a short green Lapell'd Coat, trimm'd with Metal Buttons, one old blue Jacket, Oznabrig Shirt, Cotton Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, and an old Pair of Shoes. He formerly served a Term of Years with Mr. *Joseph Hobbs*, in this County, and has since made a very extensive Acquaintance, some of whom may possibly supply him with Money, and other Cloathing, and its likely he may change his Name.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to the Overseer at the aboveSaid Plantation, or to the Subscriber on *Elk-Ridge*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, shall have the above Reward, paid by

(tf) H. RIDGELY.

April 14, 1766.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Cackeysville* Neck, in *Kent* County, *Maryland*, an *English* Convict Servant Man, named *William Anderson*, about 36 Years of Age, 5½ Feet high, with short black Hair, his right Eye-Brow is white, and the other brown. Had on, and took away, a good Felt Hat, a browniSh Fly Coat, and double-breasted Jacket, striped with several Colours, and lined with Crosi-barr'd Kersey, old Leather Breeches patch'd with Cloth, a new Tow Linen Shirt, an Osnabrigs Ditto pieced a-cross the Back, old blue Stockings, and new Shoes, with white carved Metal Buckles in them.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant, so as his Master may get him again, or brings him to *Thomas Ringgold*, Merchant in *Chester-Town*, shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

GEORGE CLARK.

THERE is now lying in the Jail at *Alexandria*, a middle aged, meagry, macilent, and poor looking Negro Man, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, cloathed in Cotton, and says he belongs to *Watt Wilson*, in *Frederick* County, in *Maryland*. His Name is *Peter*.

His Master is desired to come and pay Charges, and take him away. Wm. TRIPLETT.

There is also a White Man in the above Jail, taken up and committed on Suspicion of his being a Runaway, he is about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has short black Hair, a little mark'd with the Small-Pox, a down Look, and a tolerable quantum of Torvity in his Countenance; he says his Name is *Thomas Watson*, and that he was an Officer in General *Crawford*'s Regiment.

STRAY'D or Stolen from the Subscriber, (in the Fork of *Patuxent*, near the new Forge,) in *Anne-Arundel* County, a yellow Bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, paces slow, branded on the near Buttock T.

Whoever secures the said Horse, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by RUTH DAVIS.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Jones*, Son of *William*, taken up as a Stray, a yellowish Dun Horse, about 13 Hands high, no perceivable Brand, goes a slow hobbling Pace, about Six Years old, has a large Feather on each Cheek Bone, and dark Hair about his Legs, Mane, Tail, and Eyes.

WANTED by the Subscriber in *St. Mary's* County, a Person who understands the Business of FULLING CLOTH. Such an one who is well skilled in that Business, and will come properly recommended for his Sobriety and Honesty, will meet with suitable Encouragement, upon Application to the Subscriber.

(tf) THOMAS KEY.

N. B. I propose being at the *Annapolis* Races this Month, at which Time those may Treat who incline to Engage. T. K.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 28, 1766.

AS the Death of Mr. *George Clarke* has made it absolutely Necessary, that the Transactions of my Store should be immediately Settled, I therefore hope the Necessity of the Case will palliate my positive Request, that all Persons, without Exception, who are Indebted for Dealings in the said Store before Mr. *Clarke*'s Death, will, without Loss of Time, pay off their respective Balances, or settle the same by Bond or Note, with Security if required; otherwise I shall, disagreeably to myself, have present Recourse to compulsive Measures. CHARLES WALLACE.

Annapolis, April 29, 1766.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that on Saturday Night the Fifth Instant, the Store of Mr. *Robert Chesley* of *St. Mary's* County was broke open, and that sundry Goods were thence stolen, such as Mens fine Hats, *Irish* Linen, fine *Glasgow* Checks, Mens and Womens Leather Shoes, Mens white knit Hose, Ribbons, *Muscovado* Sugar, &c. His Excellency for the better Discovery and bringing to Justice the Persons who broke open the said Store, and committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them (the Principal only excepted) who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be Apprehended and Convicted thereof.

Signed by Order,

UPTON SCOTT, Cl. Con.

AS a further Encouragement, the Subscriber doth Promise a Reward of Twenty Pounds, to any one that shall make a Discovery of any Person or Persons concerned in the above-mention'd Robbery, so that he, she, or they, be brought to Justice and Convicted thereof.

ROBERT CHESLEY.

Anti-Etam Forge, *Frederick* County, *April* 27.

RAN away from the above Forge on the 20th Instant, a Servant Man, named THOMAS MCCLENE, or ONAN, an *Irishman*, (tho' he says he is a Highlandman) a low squat Fellow, of a very swarthy Complexion, with short black Hair, he had on when he went away a blue Cloth Coat, a double-breasted Jacket of an Ash-coloured Bearskin Cloth, trimmed with white flat Metal Buttons, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, old Shoes, and a Pair of grey mill'd, or worsted Stockings. He commonly wears his Garters under his Knee, is a very talkative Fellow, and pretends to be a Conjuror, and brags much of his Land and Negroes in *Cæcil*, or *Kent* County. Whoever brings, or secures the said Fellow, so as I may have him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS *Pennsylvania* Currency from

SAMUEL BEALL, *jun.* for Self, and Co.

RIVINGTON *and* BROWN's

Land, Plate, *and* Goods *LOTTERY.*

All PRIZES: No BLANKS.

THE Drawing of this Lottery, will certainly begin the 27th of *May* Inst. at all Events, in *Annapolis*, in *Maryland*.

The following Gentlemen are Managers, *viz. Samuel* and *Joseph Galloway*, *Thomas Smith*, *Stephen West*, Esqrs; and *Upton Scott*, M. D.

To whom Messrs. *Rivington* and *Brown* have given a penal Bond of Ten Thousand Pounds, as a Certainty to them, and every Adventurer, for the Execution of this Lottery, agreeable to the Scheme. The Managers will attend to draw the Lottery, and there upon Oath, see Justice done to every Individual.

Those who are not supplied with Tickets, are desired to be speedy in their Application.

Wheat, Oats, Indian Corn, and Flax-Seed, (at the lowest Market Price,) will be taken for Tickets.

TICKETS and SCHEMES of the LOTTERY, may be had of the following Gentlemen, *viz.*

MARYLAND. Mr. *Richard Meale*, *Baltimore*. *Corbin Lee*, Esq; *Baltimore*. At the Printing-Office and Taverns in *Annapolis*. Mr. *Colin Campbell*, *Annapolis*. Mr. *John Craig*, *Port-Tobacco*. *Thomas Key*, Esq; *St. Mary's*. Mr. *William Lux*, *Elk-Ridge*. *Thomas Smith*, Esq; *Chester*. Revd. Mr. *Montgomery*, *George-Town*. Mr. *Abraham Ayres*, at *Rock-Hall*. Mr. *John Rereshy*, near the *Kingsbury* Iron-Works, in *Baltimore* County. Mr. *John Anderton*, at *Secretary Creek*, *Choptank*. Mr. *Henry Baker*, *Cæcil* County. Mr. *William Smallwood*, *Charles* County. Mr. *Andrew Skinner*, in *Talbot* County. Mr. *Joseph Collins*, in *Worcester* County.

THE Schooner *BETSY*, Burthen about 85 Tons, *Adam Williamſon*, Commander, now loading in *Patuxent*, will ſail for *Philadelphia* about the Middle of this Month, from whence ſhe will take in Paſſengers, or Goods, at the cuſtomary Rates, for *Maryland*.

(2w) ELIZABETH RUTLAND.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, *April* 28, 1766.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of *Smith* and *Sterett* will ſoon expire; therefore all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Company, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe indebted to them, by Bond, Note, Proteſted Bills of Exchange, or Book Account, are deſired to ſettle and pay their reſpective Balances before the firſt Day of *July* next, to prevent their being under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of putting all thoſe Bonds and Accounts, &c. of ſuch Perſons as refuſe or neglect to comply with the above Requeſt, into an Attorney's Hands, without Diſtinction or further Notice. SMITH and STERETT.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 29, 1766.

A MOST ſcandalous, wicked, and falſe Report having been induſtriouſly propagated by *William Aſkew* of *Baltimore-Town*, That the Subſcriber's Houſes in that Town were Mortgaged to Mr. *Thomas Harriſon*. This is therefore to inform the Public, that the ſame is totally falſe in every Reſpect. SAMUEL SEEDS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE RIGHT to the TONNAGE, the DUTY OF TWELVE PENCE PER HOGSHEAD ON ALL EXPORTED TOBACCO, and the FINES AND FORFEITURES in the Province of *MARYLAND*, STATED; in a LETTER from a Gentleman in *Annapolis* to his Friend in the Country.

CHESTER-TOWN RACES.

ON Thurſday the 29th of *May* Inſt. will be Run for, on the Race Ground in *Cheſter-Town*, Four Mile Heats, A PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE PISTOLES, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, on the following Terms:

Every Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, that Runs for the ſaid Purſe, ſhall, if riſing 4 Years old next Graſs, carry 8½ Stone (Saddle and Bridle included), if Five Years old, 9 Stone; if Six, 9 Stone and 7 Pounds; and Aged, 10 Stone and 7 Pounds.

And on the Day following, upon the ſame Ground, will be Run for, A PURSE of FIFTEEN PISTOLES, for Half Blood only, or under that Degree.

Every Perſon that puts in a Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, for the ſaid Purſes, ſhall Enter the ſame with Mr. JAMES PORTER, on the Tueſday preceding the Race, and for the ſecond Day on the Wedneſday, with whom he ſhall leave ſatisfactory Vouchers of his or her Age, and Blood, and at the ſame Time ſhall pay Two Piſtoles Entrance for the firſt Day, and One Piſtole for the ſecond Day.

Judges will we appointed to determine all Diſputes which may ariſe.

N. B. Not leſs than Three Running Horſes to Start for the Purſe each Day. (w5)

THE Horſe OTHELLO, that was bred by Col. *Taſker*, and by him ſold into *Virginia*, is now at *Whitehall* on the North Side of *Severn* River, in *Anne-Arundel* County, and will Cover MARES this SEASON at Four Guineas, and Five Shillings to the Groom; the Money to be paid before the Mares are aken away.

Gentlemen that chooſe to have their Mares regularly ſed, are deſired to give Notice.

(tf) ROBERT GAY.

SELIM,

WILL Cover MARES this SEASON, at TULIP-HILL, at Four Guineas a Mare, and Five Shillings the Groom; the Money to be paid before the Mares are taken away; and for Six Guineas a Foal will be inſured, or the Money received Returned. Good Paſturage, and particular Care will be taken of the Mares, by

JOHN CLARVOE.

Elk-Ridge Landing, *April* 19, 1766.

ALL Perſons Indebted to Meſſieurs JOHN STEWART and CAMPBELL, of LONDON, Merchants, for Servants bought of *Alexander Stewart*; for Servants bought of *Stewart* and *Lux*; for Dealings in the Store with *William Lux*; or for Balances due on Accounts Current; are requeſted to come immediately and Settle the ſame, either by paying them off, or giving good Security on ſuch Accounts as ſtand open; otherwiſe they muſt expect to have the Rigour of the Law put in Force againſt them, agreeable to the Subſcribers poſitive Inſtructions. And as a very large Liſt of outſtanding Debts is due to the Store, the Cuſtomers thereto, it is hoped, will not take it amiſs, if no more Goods are ſold from this Date, 'til the Balances are contracted, or put on a ſure Footing.

(6w) STEWART and LUX.

FIVE PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away laſt Night, from the Subſcriber's Plantation in the Barrens of *Baltimore* County, an Indented Servant Man, named *James Sertain*, born in the Weſt of *England*, and talks much in that Dialect, near or quite 6 Feet high, ſlim made, has a down roguiſh ſulky Look, about 50 Years of Age, wears his own Hair which is of a dark brown, ſome grey Hairs in his Beard, and Bald on the Top of his Head: Had on and took with him, an old brown Cloth Coat, brown Kerſey Breeches, white Cotton Jacket, Oſnabrig Shirts, coarſe white Yarn Stockings, old Caſtor Hat, and old Shoes. He had on an Iron Collar when he went off, but as he is a grand Villain, imagine he ſoon got rid of it, and will probably change his Apparel. He ſerved 7 Years with *Charles Carroll*, Eſq; at the End of which Time, ſuppoſe he got a Diſcharge, by which he will endeavour to paſs.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, living on *Elk-Ridge* in *Anne-Arundel* County, or to *Alexander Todd* at the ſaid Plantation, ſhall receive as a Reward, if taken 20 Miles from home, Twenty Shillings; if 30 Miles, Forty Shillings; if 40 Miles, Fifty Shillings; if 50 Miles, Three Pounds; and if out of the Province, Five Piſtoles, paid by

April 17, 1766. (tf) JOHN DORSEY.

TO BE SOLD

In HENRICO *County, in* VIRGINIA,

About a Mile below the FALLS *of* JAMES-RIVER, at ROCKET's *Landing*,

ANY Quantity of PIT COAL, not inferior to the *Newcaſtle* Coal, for One Shilling per Buſhel, heaped Meaſure, or Three Buſhels of Coal, for One Buſhel of Corn, and in that Proportion for any Quantity; where a Veſſel of 120 Tons Burthen, may lie at a good Wharf. The Blackſmiths in *Virginia* ſay, that with One Buſhel of it, they can do more Work than with Eight Buſhels of Charcoal. Great Encouragement will be given to a Man that underſtands Digging of Coal, and comes well recommended, for a Sober, Honeſt, and Induſtrious Perſon.

April 14, 1766. SAMUEL DU VAL.

N. B. He will likewiſe give Five Hundred Buſhels of Coal for a Ton of Bar Iron.

March 12, 1766.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in *Northumberland* County, *Virginia*, a Servant named *Samuel Holmes*, by Trade a Taylor, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has a remarkable yellow Spot on the Outſide of one of his Knees, 'tis ſaid by the other Servants to be on the left Knee, and on the Inſide of the other Leg there is a very large Scar, he Stammers in his Speech, is Bow legged, and Rolls much in his Walk: Had on a dark Cloth Coat, with white Lining, and Metal Buttons. I expect he will change his Name and Dreſs; but the above Deſcription of his Perſon, &c. will always diſcover him. He ran away once before, and was taken up at *Cheſter*, in *Pennſylvania*; he then had a forged Paſs, and went by the Name of *John Harriſs*, but his Knee diſcovered him. It is ſuppoſed he has got a forged Paſs. He has told the other Servants he would get on board ſome Veſſel going to Sea, it is therefore begged of all Captains of Veſſels not to carry the Rogue away, but to ſend him on Shore to Juſtice. He has been long in the Country, and, by his cunning Enquiry, knows moſt Places, and the Names of the Counties, and the moſt noted Perſons in *Pennſylvania*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall receive Five Pounds Reward, from

WILLIAM TAITE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcriber keeps a LIVERY STABLE in *Annapolis*, in the Stables of *Benedict Calvert*, Eſq; Mr. *Neven* having reſigned the ſame. All Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with the Care of their Horſes, may depend upon good Uſage from their humble Servant, RICHARD MURROW.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcribers, in *Seſſafras* Neck, *Cæcil* County, on the 9th of *April* laſt, Three *Engliſh* Convict Servant Men, viz.

John Sandals, born in *Shropſhire*, about 28 or 30 Years of Age, a very ſtout, likely Fellow, of a ſallow Complexion, with ſhort brown Hair, and ſeveral large Cuts in his Head: He wears a very light coloured Country Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, ſtriped Swanſkin Veſt, with Lapells, much worn, old Buckſkin Breeches, Country Linen Shirt, Caſtor Hat little worn, Yarn Stockings, and Country Shoes, with large caſt Braſs Buckles.

John Hockaday, born in *Devonſhire*, about 40 Years of Age, a low ſquat Fellow, fair Complexion'd, with ſhort ſandy Hair, and is almoſt Bald: He wears an old Snuff coloured fine Cloth Coat, bound round the Edges and Button Holes with Worſted Binding of a lighter Colour, and old cut and raiſed Velvet Veſt, a light coloured Country Cloth Pea Jacket, old Leather Breeches, Country Linen Shirt, old ribb'd Worſted Hoſe, Country Shoes, with large plain Silver Buckles, and a good Felt Hat. He has with him an old green *Rider*'s Almanack, an old Twine Purſe, and a Silver Stock-Buckle.

Edward Thompſon, (belonging to *Henry Ward Pearce*) born in *Shropſhire*, about 30 Years of Age, upwards of 6 Feet high, ſhort black Hair, ſome Scars in his Head, and ſtoops a little in his Shoulders: He had on a Country Cloth ſhort brown Coat and Breeches, with Metal Buttons, ſpotted Flannel Jacket, old Whitney Surtout Coat, brown Yarn Stockings, half-worn Shoes, ſquare Braſs Buckles, Oſnabrig Shirt, and an old fine Hat.

They have ſome Money with them, and have alſo taken a Servant's blue cloſe-bodied Coat, a fine Cloth, ſome fine Shirts, a Silk and Linen Handkerchief, Stockings, and other Things, ſo that it's probable they may vary their Dreſs. They all ran away laſt Year, but not together, were brought home at conſiderable Expence, and were forgiven on Promiſes of Amendment. As they have now gone off without the leaſt Cauſe of Complaint, have lived extremely well, and have behaved with the greateſt Ingratitude, it is hoped every Perſon will, as far as it lies in their Power, hinder their getting off.

Whoever ſecures them in any Jail, ſo that they are had again, ſhall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS *Pennſylvania* Currency for each, and if brought home reaſonable Charges paid by

(tf) MICHAEL [illegible], HENRY W. [illegible].

Perth-Amboy, New-Jerſey, March 10, 1766.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in *October* 1762, a Mulatto Woman, about 30 Years of Age, named *Violet*, ſhe was born in *New-Jerſey*, is of a middle Stature, very active, and it's ſaid ſhe pretends to be a Free Woman; ſhe has ſince been ſeen in Company with one *James Lock*, on *Suſquehanna*, and was afterwards, in 1764, taken up and committed to the Jail of *Frederick-Town*, in *Maryland*, on Suſpicion of her being run away, from whence ſhe is ſaid to have made her Eſcape; ſhe then acknowledged that ſhe had belonged to the Subſcriber, but that ſhe being impoſed upon by being ſold a Slave for Life, run away, which is only an Invention of hers, for ſhe was born a Slave, and as ſuch, was ſold to the Subſcriber, by the Executors of her former Maſter, of *Freehold*, in the County of *Monmouth*, and Province, aforeſaid, deceaſed, for the Sum of Ninety Pounds, Proclamation Money: She is now ſuppoſ'd to be ſome where in *Maryland*, *Virginia*, or *North-Carolina*; ſhe is Cunning and Artful, and very probably may have chang'd her Name, and will make her Eſcape if taken, unleſs great Care is taken to ſecure her.

Whoever ſhall take her up, and ſecure her in any of the Priſons in *Maryland*, *Virginia*, or *North-Carolina*, or elſewhere, ſo that ſhe can be brought Home, or ſold there, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JONAS GREEN, at *Annapolis*, or the Subſcriber. (3m) PHILIP KNAPP.

The

The *MARYLAND* GAZETTE,

EXTRAORDINARY.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 8, 1766.

The following Piece was receiv'd, and intended for Publication last Fall; but the GAZETTE *soon after stopping for a while, prevented. And altho' it is now so long after Date, and Circumstances are very different from what they then were, yet, to oblige the Author, it is inserted in this additional Sheet.*

VIRGINIA, *September* 1765.

Mr. *GREEN*,

HAVING seen it hinted, that the *Virginians* are now become quite easy as to the late Attacks on their Liberties as *Englishmen*; I am so sensible that it is a gross Misrepresentation of them, that I cannot help making Use of your truly Patriotic Paper, by your Permission, to remove the Aspersion; and must declare, that we are in general, as truly sensible as People can be, of the Value of every Privilege we have hitherto enjoy'd as *britons*. There is indeed a Silence in the Public Papers, no ways consistent with the Injury sustain'd in the Violation of those Rights. But, may not the Press here be in a different Situation from what it is in other Colonies? I would not by this be understood, to mean that there is a controuling Power over it, assumed by any one; because it would give me Concern to think so much amiss, (even in such a single Instance) of a Conduct that must in the general be much admired; neither would I be thought to hint, that the Printer is in himself less disposed than others, to oblige his complaining Countrymen, in Publishing their laudable Endeavours for the Recovery of their Liberties; but is it not possible, that his own Fears may suggest to him, that his Interest as Printer to the Public, would be affected by it, should he insert any Thing that might be displeasing to some, who may fancy themselves too much obliged to wish, that the violated Rights of the People, may not be the Subject of a Public Paper; lest it should be misconstrued into a Consent to an Opposition to the Measures of the M——y? This I have ventured to refer to the Consideration of your Northern Readers, as a plausible Reason for the beforementioned improper Silence; and I hope it will be without any Offence to one *Excellency* or *Honourable* Gentleman.

I must now beg Leave to intrude a little upon your Readers, a short tho' just Delineation of the *Englishman's* Rights, in order to deduce from them the Claim of the Colonists; and to support that Claim, against the several Arguments made Use of, in Justification of the Violations that have been committed against those Rights; whether by the Right Honourable Pamphleteer in *England*, upon this Occasion, or by the several Modifications that have been given in Conversations in this Colony, and elsewhere, (of those his Arguments) by Persons so warped either by constant Avarice, or Private Interest, as to be incapable of enjoying one generous Sentiment of Liberty.

Altho' the Constitution of *England* cannot be ascertained into any settled Form from any Instrument, extant before the Time of the great Charter, the Charter *de foresta*, and the several Statutes made in Confirmation of the Constitution; yet by great and indisputable Authorities, it is to be demonstrably shewn, *that the fundamental Laws of the Constitution, were coeval with the Government of* England, *and never the Dictates of any Conqueror's Sword, the Pleasure of any King of the Nation, or the Results of any Parliament that ever sat in the Land:* By which the People freely enjoy and occupy their own Properties, by being Governed and Taxed only by such Laws as they themselves desire, consented to originally by the Majority of their own Voices as Freemen; afterwards, for the sake of avoiding Confusion, in the Meetings of excessive Numbers, consented to by the Majority of their Representatives, chosen by themselves, which continued till the Days of *Hen.* VI, when it appears, that the King by his Parliament, limited the Choice of Representatives, by the Freemen of *England*, to the Choice only of such Representatives, by Persons who should be possessed of Land or Tenement, to the Value of Forty Shillings by the Year at least, above all Charges; from whence ever since, has the Right of Representation in Parliament, been attendant on the several Freeholds in the Shires and Counties, excepting as to particular Privileges of Representation which have been granted by Parliament. Now as I have observed that the beforementioned Right Honourable Pamphleteer, and others after him, have endeavoured to reduce this Right of Representation, into a mere *imaginary Thing*, in order to bewilder those *Ears*, which he tells the World had no *Understanding* that he had to deal with; I will here, before I attempt to deduce the Colonists Right to such Representation, beg Leave to give what I think a sensible Answer to that Pamphlet in that Point. As this Right of Representation was made attendant on Freeholds, how can *Copyhold* and *Leasehold* Estates, unless for Life, Claim such a Right? When it is evident that the Freehold must enjoy it wherever it is lodged, and as all *rich* and *flourishing Towns*, which are not particularly distinguished with the Privilege of Representation, must receive the Benefit of the Representation attendant as it is, on the Freeholds, in the Shires and Counties where they lie, how can it be said that they are not represented in Parliament? Again, as all the wealthy Possessors of Personal Property, must Live or Trade on some Freehold in some Shire or County, are not they really represented in Parliament by the Representation of the Freehold, because they do not vote for the Representative, as the Law has lodged the Right in some other Person? Will not common Sense then tell such a Quibbler in Argument, that *Locke, Sydney, Selden* and Others, could only have reason'd upon such a Principle in the Constitution, when they declared, that every Man in *England* was represented in Parliament, tho' he himself had not a Right to vote for a Representative.

Now as this Representation in Parliament, was evidently inherent by Birth, in every *Englishman*, and only modify'd from Time to Time by the Consent of the People, into the Possession of the Freeholds, in order to avoid the Inconveniencies and Evils that did attend the Meetings of excessive Numbers; and as every Part of this new World, has been long since settled by the emigration of those very *Englishmen*, who were thus possessed of this inherent Birthright; is it a Claim unnatural or unjust in their Descendants to assert their Rights, to *be govern'd* and *tax'd* only by Laws consented to, by the *Majority of their Representatives* in Parliament? Every emigration appears expressly by Charter or Agreement, to have been with the actual Consent of the Sovereign, who alone had the Right of settling the Acquisitions of the Crown. And we find by those Charters, it was expressly declared, that the Subject dwelling in any of the Colonies, and all his Children born or to be born, should enjoy all *Liberties, Franchises*, and *Immunities*, of Free Denizens and Natural Subjects to all Intents and Purposes, as if they had been Abiding and Born within the *Realm of* ENGLAND; and that every doubt or ambiguity that could arise from the Wording of the Charters, should be construed *solely* for the Benefit of the Subjects in the Colonies. From whence it seems clearly to be intended, that the Subject should enjoy his legislative Right, which he held as inherent by his Birth, in every *extent* of it: Therefore whenever it was directed that legislative Assemblies should be held in the several Colonies, either by *Charters* or *Instructions* from the Sovereign, it was not so much a mere *Emanation of Royal Favour*, as the Effect of Royal Prudence and Honour, consistent with the Declarations in the Charters or Arguments on the Emigrations, that the Subject should enjoy those *real Rights*, to which he was born in the Realm of *England*. How quibbling then must it be in this Right Honourable Pamphleteer, and all his Minions, to deduce from these Charters, "*only a Corporation Right to make Bye-Laws, subject to every whimsical Alteration of some pretended supreme Legislature?*" Is such a Construction of the Charters (if there was any Doubt or Ambiguity in them) tending to the *sole* or indeed the *best Benefit* of the Subject, when it is brought in as an Argument, to divest him of the very Essence of his Liberty? Could a Free People be supposed to give up such a *Cable*, guarded so strongly as it is with Charters, &c. as bottom, and Part with their Right so inherent in them, for so trifling a Power as that of a pitiful Corporation only? Certainly they who think so, must themselves have Ears, without Understanding.

Having thus answered the Right Honourable Pamphleteer, with Regard to some Explosions that he made very immethodically, in Support of the Right of Taxing the Colonies; I shall now take the Liberty of paying my Respects to Arguments circulating on this Side the Atlantic. A late Northern Speech-maker, however he may have entertain'd himself, has surprized every sensible Reader that is acquainted with the *English* Constitution, with this strange Position, "That "in an Empire extended and diversified as *Great-* "*Britain* is, there must of Necessity be a supreme "Legislature, to which all other Powers must be "subordinate." There is an actual Supremacy existing in every Legislation, held under and according to the *English* Constitution: THE KING OF THE WHOLE REALM who is not only the first Mover in every such Power, in as much as no Representative can be elected for any Parliament in any Part of the Realm, without his express Writ for that Purpose; and no Representative when elected, can hold any Parliament, without his especial Permission and Direction: But he is also the last controuling Power of every Parliament, in as much as no Act or Thing, can bind as of universal Obligation in the Realm, without his Royal Assent; and by his supreme Command or Delegation, every Parliament under the Constitution, may be prorogued or dissolved. What then, can that Necessity be for a further supremacy in Legislation, or that Subordination argued for, to any Power but that which the Constitution has always held appertaining as of peculiar Privilege, to his most sacred Majesty? Certainly the Thought (tho' we may imagine it came gliding down the Current of a well-toned Delivery) was something too florid for the Constitution of *England*, and will introduce, if carried into Effect, many Kings instead of one. There was a Compliment also paid to this fancied supreme Legislature, where that Gentleman would fix it, that of its being "The very Sanctuary of Liberty and Justice:" To which I beg Leave to observe, that we either have different Notions of the Meaning of those Words, or else different Conceptions of the Matter in Debate. I take it, that the *Americans* are contending for the Privilege of being solely governed and taxed by Laws made with the Consent of the Majority of their own Representatives, according to the *Englishman's* inherent Birthright; a Thing so very essential to the very being of Liberty, that it must argue a very confin'd Brain, even to fancy that it can possibly exist any where, without the Enjoyment of that inherent Birthright, for Liberty without Property, loses one of its most essential Ideas; and where can Property be ever sacred, that shall be (supposed only to be) subject to the momentary Will of any supreme Legislature, constituted without the Representatives of the People who hold that Property? I am at a Loss then, to know how a Place where it must be confessed (that his Argument for a supremacy in Legislature admits) that this prodigious Privilege has been violated, can be stiled the *Sanctuary* of *Liberty* or *Justice*. Certainly this Gentleman must in imitation of the Right Honourable Pamphleteer, have fancied that he also was dictating to Persons who have *Ears* without *Understanding*. If I stand in Need of any Apology for treating such Doctrines and Positions as they deserve, let the Reader reflect, that every *American* in Defence of his own, and Public Liberty, must be more nobly concerned than any one, perhaps only pleading for the personal Enjoyment of a single Government, and therefore he may Claim a greater Indulgence.

Some who dispute this Claim in the *Americans*, of being only governed and taxed by Laws, Consented to by the Majority of their Representatives, tell us, that our emigrating Ancestors sold their

Rights

Rights of Repreſentation, when they ſold their *Engliſh* Freeholds, in order to embark their whole Fortunes in their Schemes of Settlement in the *American* Colonies, in as much as that Right is attendant in the Conſtitution on the Freehold. But aſk them in Anſwer to this, if in *England* a ſale of a Freehold in one County, can deſtroy the Right of purchaſing a Freehold in another County? And they become ſo ſenſible of the juſt Argument deducible from it, in favour of *North-America*, that you hear nothing but noiſy Quibbling inſtead of Anſwering. However, a candid Judge of Reaſoning, muſt ſee that the Right of Repreſentation though confined to the Freehold, was as inherent by Birth in the Subject, as it was before it was limited to the Freehold; and that whenever he purchaſed that Qualification which he had conſented ſhould limit the choice of a Repreſentative, he was again inveſted with the Right of Repreſentation, in order to bear a Part in conſenting to the Laws by which he was to be govern'd and taxed; and how the purchaſe of a Freehold in any Dominion of the Realm, can be diveſted of ſuch a Right, is to me beyond Comprehenſion in any view, of even the moſt diſtant Juſtice. Should any impoſſibility from the Nature of Things, be urged in favour of ſuch an act of Violence, the Reply muſt be extremely *pertinent*, *proper*, and *juſt*; that as it was found impoſſible for the Subject when he emigrated, to enjoy ſuch a Right attendant on his Freehold, in a *Britiſh* Parliament, it certainly was Conſtitutionally fair, that he ſhould enjoy it where he emigrated, as it was a Privilege that he was Born to, which his Charter from the Sovereign had declared he ſhould enjoy in that Dominion of the Realm, that he emigrated to. The Right Honourable Pamphleteer has endeavour'd to avoid the Juſtice of this Principle, by ſaying, that the Crown had no Right to make ſuch a Charter, from the impoſſibility of the Crown's having a Right to ſuperſede the Right of the Legiſlature; but unleſs he can demonſtrate that any Parliament under the Conſtitution of *England*, has a Right to govern and tax the Subjects of *England*, by Laws not made by the Conſent of the Majority of their Repreſentatives, *that Fundamental of their Conſtitution*; every Thing that he ſays is only begging the Queſtion, which cannot be granted to him. There is a certainty, that the Crown had the peculiar Privilege of ſettling it's own Acquiſitions, and if in the doing of that, the Sovereign has thought proper to declare, that the Subject ſettling, ſhould enjoy all his ſeveral *Privileges*, to every *Intent* and *Purpoſe*, as he enjoyed them in the Realm of *England*, 'tis no Controul of the Legiſlative Power, as there could not exiſt ſuch a Power in the Conſtitution.

Again I find it argued, that the *North-Americans* in their Quit-Rents that they Pay, are but as mere Tenants to the Crown, from whence a Concluſion is mumbled out, that as ſuch, they have no Right to a Repreſentation: But if you Point out to them, that theſe Quit-Rents are but as a kind of pecuniary *Relief* from the *feudal* Acknowledgment of the Sovereign's ſupremacy, originally made and ſtill due to him: An Acknowledgment which Tenures in *England*, are in ſome ſort or other obliged to make, and yet the Right of Repreſentation is nevertheleſs preſerved to the Freehold; they dare not reply, being certain that if they diſtinguiſh ſuch an annual pecuniary *Relief*, *&c.* from a valuable Conſideration paid, for the occupying Lands for a Term, the whole Argument muſt drop, becauſe as has been before obſerved, no Lands held by Copy hold or Leaſe hold for leſs than Life, has a Right to a Repreſentation by the Conſtitution, according to the before mentioned Qualification in the Statute of *Hen.* VI, in as much as the Freehold only, enjoys it wherever it is lodged, and the Law will fix it in ſomebody.

Further, as it is found that ſuch Arguments cannot make any Thing againſt this inherent Birthright in the firſt Emigrators, they attempt to deſtroy the Aid given by theſe Charters to their Deſcendants, by telling us, that moſt of them have been revoked; which for my Part I think is only juſtifying one groſs violation of Right, by as glaring an Inſtance of illegal Oppreſſion, where the Conditions on one Part entered into, are cancelled after the People had complied by emigrating (by virtue of thoſe Charters) with their Conditions. Similar to ſuch an Argument, I beg Leave to introduce a Piece of Parliament Hiſtory on juſt ſuch an Inſtance of cancelling Charters, that declared the Right of the Subject, in order to ſhew the Sentiment that even this *ſupreme Legiſlature* had of ſuch a Thing. One *Hubert de Burgh* a Lord Chief Juſtice, adviſed King John in the Eleventh Year of his Reign, to cancel the Great Charter, and the Charter *de Foreſta*; for which he was ſentenced according to Law, by his Peers in open Parliament, and degraded of his Dignity. Suppoſe then ſome ſupreme Legiſlature of a future Day, ſhould argue againſt the Liberties of the Subject confirm'd by ſuch Charters, from ſuch a Cancelling, would it not be extremely juſt?

But ſo fond are they of uſing ſuch Arguments, that we are told of Inſtances where Statutes have been made heretofore, that have governed in the Colonies, notwithſtanding they had no Repreſentatives in the Parliament at the Time, and from theſe as Precedents, they deduce a Right to do the ſame Thing now. This is certainly inverting the Maxim of right Reaſon *a facto ad jus, non datur Conſequentia*; that becauſe an inſtance of injuſtice has prevailed, it ſhall at all Times continue, and alter even the Nature of Juſtice. *Right* and *Wrong* with me, are ſo immutable in their Ideas, and ſo much at variance in their Natures, that I can no more think that one could produce the other, than that an *Elephant* can generate a *Humming-Bird*, or a *Humming-Bird* an *Elephant*. We ſay that we ought not to be *governed* or *taxed*, but by Laws conſented to by the Majority of our Repreſentatives, according to the evident Rules of the Conſtitution of *England*. This Argument tells us, that 'tis juſt that we ſhould be governed by what Laws the Parliament pleaſes, whether we are repreſented or not, becauſe they have done ſo before: A very ſenſible Writer in the Year 1729 upon much ſuch a Subject, and againſt much ſuch an Argument, makes this Reply; "A Highway-"man meets you upon the Road, and makes "bold with your Property, notwithſtanding the "Laws againſt ſuch a Practice; would it not be "juſt, for him to rob you every Time he wanted "Money?" But ſome ſupport this Argument, by ſaying, that the Colonies ſubmitted to it without Complaint, Submiſſion by Conſent might be ſomething; but to draw Conſent from Silence, where there is ſuch a Mode of ſtifling Diſſents, as all the *Repreſentations*, *Petitions*, *&c.* have experienced in this Affair, is certainly excellent Juſtice, and almoſt as good as Precedents indiſcriminately uſed, whether *juſt* or *unjuſt*. Suppoſe a future Parliament from ſome fancied Inſtance of voting a Triennial into a Septennial Election, ſhould declare themſelves Perpetual; might they not as juſtly, by Precedent, enter upon the Deſtruction of every fundamental Law in the Conſtitution? Many Reverend Judges tell us, that the King is under the *directive* Power of Law, tho' not the coercive, but theſe Arguments admit of no directive Power (but Precedents) to Parliaments; not even when they attack the fundamental Laws of the Land. O! for an Angel of *Shandean* fancy, to drop a Tear to blot all ſuch Things out of the Records of ſuch Times, that they may not climb in Precedents, up to the top Branches of Liberty. This ſeems to be begun, and why? Is it not becauſe that we are *weak* and they are *ſtrong*? Lion! in thy *rampancy*, repreſent the Scene of the Day in true Character, exhibit from your *Sanctuary of Juſtice*, your Diſtribution of Liberty.——

The firſt Quarter I take, as being Lord of the Wilds. [Anglice *the ſupreme Legiſlature.*]

The ſecond Quarter is mine, becauſe I will fancy that in your State of Infancy, you could do nothing without my Aſſiſtance, and therefore it muſt be preſumed *I fed you out of my own Bowels.*

The third Quarter I take, as being Lion. [Anglice *your Mother-Country, and you as being my Children, ought to have no Property that is not ſubject to my Will and Pleaſure; and therefore you ought to be my abſolute dependant Slaves.*]

The fourth Quarter is mine, as being the ſtrongeſt Beaſt, and irreſiſtable, [*and if you dare to murmur, I will billet my devouring Strength in your Foreſt, and Dragoon you all into Order.*]

BOSTON, *April* 25.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend here, dated March 1, 1766.

THE humble Remonſtrance which your Province had heretofore ſent hither, againſt the Bill impoſing Stamp Duties in America paſſing into a Law, was well received by the King in Council, and the ſame was delivered by the Council to Mr. G——le, then firſt L—d of the T——y and a leading Man in the Houſe, in order to be laid before the Parliament; but this he thought proper to decline, and the Houſe never ſaw, until now, what it is thought would doubtleſs have prevented the Act from being paſſed; for which Diſobedience of the Order of Council, and daring to ſecret Papers which he was directed to communicate, it is thought he will be impeached before the Riſing of the Houſe. I ſincerely congratulate you upon this mighty Acquiſition, which I hope may be properly reſented, and that it may have the ſalutary Tendency of uniting again to the Body the broken and diſjointed Members. The late Reſtrictions upon your Trade will probably be taken off, ſo that America will have all they wiſh for.

NEW-YORK, *April* 24.

The following is a Copy of Grenville's Motion in the Houſe for enforcing the Act. He was ſupported by 134, among whom were, Sir Ch—s H—d—y, [In Return for the Kindneſs and Reſpect ſhewn him in America] and General Ab—rc—mby, [The Hero of Tyconderoga,] 274 oppoſed the Motion.

Mr. Grenville's Motion in the Houſe of Commons:

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to expreſs the Indignation and Concern of the Houſe, at the dangerous Tumults and Inſurrections, which have been raiſed, inflamed, and carried on, in ſeveral of the Colonies in North-America, whereby the Execution of a Britiſh Act of Parliament has been actually defeated, the Powers and Dignity of his Majeſty's Government ſet at Defiance, and the Legal, Conſtitutional Dependence of the ſaid Colonies on Great-Britain, impaired and violated. To expreſs our entire Confidence in his Majeſty's Royal Wiſdom and Firmneſs, that he will give effectual Orders, and take all proper Meaſures for preventing any Attempt of the like dangerous Nature for the future, and for carrying into Execution all Laws and Statutes, relative to the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, enacted by the ſupreme Legiſlature of theſe Kingdoms; to recommend to his Majeſty's Protection and Favour, his loyal and dutiful Subjects in North-America, who have manifeſted their Deſire to comply with, and to aſſiſt in the Execution of the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for impoſing certain Duties on Stamps in the ſaid Colonies, and with the other Statutes of the Realm; and to aſſure his Majeſty that this Houſe will in a Parliamentary way, firmly and ſteadily Support his Majeſty in all ſuch Meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary for vindicating the Rights of Parliament, and for reſtoring Order and Tranquility to the Colonies.

After many long and warm Speeches upon the above Motion, "About Ten o'Clock, when the Houſe were almoſt worried out, Old General HOWARD ſtood up, at his Martial Appearance, a profound Silence enſued, he ſpoke to this Effect, That he ſhuddered at the unnatural Motion, he hoped in God it would not ſucceed; leſt he ſhould be ordered to execute it, and before he would imbrue his Hand in the Blood of his Countrymen, who were CONTENDING FOR *ENGLISH* LIBERTY, he would, if ordered, draw his Sword, but would ſooner ſheath it in his own Body.—— Secretary CONWAY ſaid (tho' not at the ſame Time) that he would ſooner cut off his Right Arm, than ſign an Order for Soldiers to enforce the Act."

Before the Debate on Grenville's Motion, things were in a State of great uncertainty and fluctuation, the moſt knowing were at a Loſs what to expect,—One Day the Miniſtry would have the Advantage, the next Grenville's Party would ſeem to prevail,—and then of courſe no Repeal: But ſince that Debate, Appearances were more favourable. As ſoon as the Stamp-Act is out of the Way, the Sugar Act, and other deſtructive Reſtraints on American Trade, will be conſidered: It is imagined every Thing we aſk will be granted, as the Eyes of the Nation are at laſt opened, to ſee the Advantages that Great Britain will receive by granting us an almoſt unlimited Trade, where it does not in the leaſt interfere with Britiſh Manufactures. That it was ſaid French Sugars, &c. will pay no Duties on Importation, to the Colonies, but muſt be put in the King's Warehouſes and the Proprietor be obliged to re-ſhip them in a ſtipulated Time, to any Part of the World. That the Duty on Molaſſes will be reduced to One Penny per Gallon, and that the Weſt-Indians were collecting all their Force to prevent the paſſing of theſe Acts in our Favour, but there was little Reaſon to fear they would ſucceed againſt us.

ANNA-

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 8.

On Sunday last, betwixt the Hours of II and IV in the Morning, Died, at *Upper-Marlborough* in *Prince-George's* County, EDMUND KEY, Esq; of this Place, Attorney-General of this Province, one of the Representatives of *St. Mary's* County, and Recorder of this City, a young Gentleman in the prime of his Age, universally belov'd, and regretted by his Friends, which were ALL, without a single Exception, that ever had the Pleasure of being intimately acquainted with him.——*Enemies* he had none, but such as the *Envy* of conspicuous Merit never fails to produce.——In him, with Respect both to his public and private Character, nothing, it is thought, can better express his innate Modesty, uncorrupted Fidelity and inviolable adherence to Truth and impartial Justice on all Occasions, than the following Citation from *Horace's* elegant Panegyric on his deceas'd Friend *Quintilius:*

——*Cui pudor, & Justitiæ Soror*
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
QUANDO ULLUM INVENIENT PAREM?
Multis Ille bonis flebilis occidit:
Nulli flebilior quam——
Amico Suo A. T.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 5, 1766.

Mr. *GREEN*,

BE pleased to insert in your next Gazette, the following Remarks on the Reply to the Observations on the Remonstrance of the late Grand-Jury, and you will oblige

Your humble Servant,
JOHN BRICE.

IN Justification of myself, and to remove the unfavourable Impressions the Public may have received against me from the Piece abovementioned, published in your last Gazette, I must beg leave to explain my Conduct in Relation to the last Lottery, and submit to the Public, whether I have deserved the Censures, which the Authors of that Paper have thought fit to insinuate against me. I was appointed one of the Managers of the Lottery, the Scheme of which was published in 1758, and drawn in 1759. On the Settlement of the Accounts of the Managers, they thought proper to appoint me Treasurer, and accordingly paid into my Hands a Sum of Money, which, together with what was due from me, amounted to the Sum of 1861. 17*s.* to be applied to the Uses mentioned in the Scheme, according to their Orders and Directions. On the 16th of *February* 1761, the Managers met, and appropriated £. 80, Part of the said Money, to the Building of a Wharf at the End of N. E. Street, and appointed Messrs. *Daniel Wolstenholme, Walter Dulany*, and myself, to contract for the Building thereof. The Remainder of the Money, gained by the Lottery, was to be laid out in building a Wharf round the Dock, and Messrs. *Nicholas Maccubbin, Lancelot Jacques, William Roberts*, and *Samuel Middleton*, were appointed to contract for doing the same. In Consequence of the Appointment of Messrs. *Wolstenholme, Dulany*, and myself, we advertised the Building a Wharf of Stone, at the End of N. E. Street, for a long Time, in Mr. *Green's* Papers, and Mr. *Dulany*, and myself, contracted with *William Allen*, junr. for raising, carting, and delivering upon the Spot, 150 Tons of Stone for that Purpose, and accordingly 117 Tons of Stone were brought, for which I paid 20*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* But no Person offering to contract for the Building One of Stone, and Mr. *Wolstenholme* proposing a Wooden Wharf, being induced to believe it might stand for a long Time, from his Observation upon Wharves of that Kind at *Norfolk* and *Hampton*, in *Virginia*, at which Places, it seems, the Worm bites very much, and Mr. *Dulany* being of the same Opinion, I acquiesc'd therein, declaring at the same Time, that I was of contrary Sentiments. In Consequence of this Resolution, an Agreement was made with *John Rifton* to build a Wooden Wharf, for which I have paid him to the Amount of £. 50, as I can make appear by indisputable Vouchers, and the Wharf was near being finished when a very high Tide, and strong Easterly Wind, carried the greatest Part of it away, the Parts under the Water being quite eaten thro' like a Honey-Comb, by the Worms, which caused the upper Parts to separate, and so the whole was quite destroyed, and there is nothing now to show of it, but the Stones, with which the Wharf was filled up, and those only are visible at Low Water. The Rest of the Stones were partly used in filling up the Gullies in N. E. Street, and partly now lie on the Shore. This is a true Representation of all Circumstances attending this unlucky Affair. The Gentlemen are very welcome to call it an injudicious, or, in their coarse Language, a *blundering shameful* Misapplication of the Public Money; but can it deserve the Charge of a Breach of Public Trust? When Men have an Interest in the Misapplication of Public Money, there may be some Colour for imputing a Miscarriage or indirect Motives; but when they are peculiarly interested in the Success of a Scheme, it is both absurd and malicious to suppose they would *designedly* defeat it. Who in this City were like to derive equal Advantages from the Wharf, with the Gentlemen appointed to contract for the building of it? None—and upon this Principle, I presume they were nominated to the Charge. The Gentlemen appointed to contract for the Building of the Wall round the Dock, fell into the same Error, but seeing the ill Success at N. E. Street, and finding their Timber partly eaten, they got off their Contract at the Expence of £. 10, I wonder this likewise has not been made the Subject of Clamour, and charged as a *blundering shameful* Misapplication of the Public Money; for it seems to be a Principle with those Gentlemen, that whoever undertakes a Public Trust, must not only execute it with Fidelity, and to the best of his Judgment, but must be absolutely *infallible*. This Sum of £. 10, together with 16*s.* to Mr. *Green* for Advertisements, I also paid, so that I have now in my Hands 105*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* which is ready for the Call of the Managers, as I have frequently mentioned to them, and an Account of which I gave in to *Daniel Dulany*, Esq; who was originally appointed Treasurer, and had the Custody of the Bonds. It has not been Let out to Interest, as these Gentlemen falsly insinuate, not because I had no Right so to do, but from an Expectation that it might be called for, whenever the Managers should meet. This is a true State of the Lottery, and of the Part I have acted in it, and I must submit to the Judgment of every honest and disinterested Man, whether I deserve to be *drawn forth as a Public Criminal*, and whether I have pocketed any of the Public Money, as these Men have most falsly and injuriously intimated.

A LIST of the LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, at ANNAPOLIS, *May* 5, 1766.
ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. Mr.

OWEN ALLEN, *pa.* John Adams, *a.* Agnes Ambrose, *&c.* John Ashburner, *po.*

B. Rev. John Barclay, *go.* George Brash, 2 Letters. Charles Barber. John Brice, *a.* John Barr, *carc.* John Baynes, 2, *pg.* Joseph Blunkall, *ga.* Levin Ballard, *sc.* Capt. Bingley, *po.* Rev. Mr. Bacon, *fr.* Andrew Beall, *pg.* Tho. Broadhead, *au.* Dr. Moses Baker, *m.* John Beyon, *po.* Wm. Balmaing, *George-Town.*

C. Wm. Cole, *au.* John Challenore, 2. John Cunningham, *Winchester.* Robert Couden. Ann Crowley. J. Curling, junr. John Crisall. Wm. Cox, *a.* Dr. Charlton, *fr.* John Campbell. Caleb Clark, *&c.* Henry Carroll, *sm.*

D. Js. Downey. W. Downey, *fr.* John Dubbs, *pa.* Wm. Davenish, *a.* Wm. Duvall, *fr.* John Darnall, *m.* Caleb Dorsey, 4. *au.* William Diggs, *Pentaux.* Robert Dowson, *of the Dowson.* Robert Dick; *pg.* Mary Daves, *carc.* John Dorsey, *au.* E. Tho. Eavins, *au.*

F. Nicholas French, *au.* George Forster. Wm. Faris. John Franklin, Esq; *a.* Tho. Fowler, *pa.*

G. Rich. Gildon. Cor. Garretson. Reverdy Ghiselin. Mary Gray. W. Goldsmith. Mr. Golder, *a.* Reginald Graham, *dr.* Fielder Gantt, 2, *fr.* John Griffith, *carc.* Decimus Gladwin, *pg.* Chs. Gordon, *carc.*

H. T. B. Hodgkin. Js. Hamilton, 5. Zac. Hood, 2, *a.* R. Hutchins, *on board the Harbin.* Wm. Hall. John Haggerty, *au.* John Hudson, *po.* Adam Hill. Francis Humphreys, *fr.*

I. Richard Ireland, *pa.* Henry Jernegan, *sm.* Tho. Johnston, 2, *a.* Wm. Irving, *go.*

K. Wm. Kilgour, *sm.* Mary Kiaver, *a.* Matthew Kelley, *pg.* Stephen Kealley, *&c.*

L. James Lawson, *chc.* Tho. Lasson. Dr. Lloyd, *a.* Christop. Lowndes. Andrew Leitch, *pg.* John Love, *m.*

M. John Mason, *po.* Hugh M'Bryde, 2, *chc.* Pat. M'Gill, *au.* James M'Lauchlan, *&c.* Alex. Mills, 2. Wm. Munsor, *a.* Cassandra Meals, *pg.* Eb. Mackie, *fr.*

P. Tyrringham Palmer, 4. Robt. Peter, *Geo. Town.* James Pugh, *a.* James Porter. Elizabeth Preston, *&c.* Edward Power, *m.* John Poole, *au.*

R. J. Ridout. Elizab. Rutland, 2. Tho. Roberts, *a.* Ignatius Ryon, *America.* Tho. Russell. Js. Robinson, *m.* Wm. Rogers, *&c.* Wm. Russell. Alex. Reed, *pg.* Francis Roch, *carc.* Henry Ridgely, *au.*

S. John Swinsen, *George-Town.* Dan. Stephenson, *pg.* Tho. Smith, *po.* John Smith, *ga.* John Sanders, *carc.* Charles Stewart, *of the Hermitage.* Thomas Smith, 3, *a.* Emory Sadler, *gu.*

T. Tho. Todd. Benj. Talbot, 2, *a.* Rev. Mr. Thurkeld, *pg.* Wm. Tommey, *&c.* Mr. Thomson, *Geo. Town.*

V. Frederick Victor, *a.*

W. Edward White, 3, *a.* James Wardell, *au.* Benj. Williams. John Watson, *po.* Mary Wardell. John Wilkinson, Hugh Wells, *&c.* Wm. Wilkins, *Cabin Branch.* Henry Ward, *Hunting Creek.* Wm. Wheeler, *a.* James Wallace, *a.* Mordecai Wilson, 2, *a.*

Explanation of the foregoing Abbreviations.
a. Annapolis. *au.* Anne-Arundel County. *dr.* Dorchester County. *carc.* Cecil County. *sc.* Somerset County. *fr.* Frederick Co. *fr.* Kent Co. *m.* Maryland. *po.* Portobacco. *pg.* Pr. Geo. County. *pa.* Patuxent. *go.* Queen-Anne's County. *s.* Somerset. *sm.* St. Mary's. *Am.* Talbot County.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 30.

WHEREAS the Partnership between Mr. *Jonas Green*, and the Subscriber, in the Printing and Publishing the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE, has been Dissolved ever since *October* last, and the said *Jonas Green* having fully satisfied me for my Proportion of all and singular the outstanding Debts: These are therefore to request all Persons who have not settled and paid off their Accounts, due to the Partnership, to pay the same to the said *Jonas Green*, who only has a Right to Receive and give Discharges for them.

Wm. RIND.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber in ANNAPOLIS,

CHOICE *Muscovado* Sugar by the Hogshead, Barrel, or smaller Quantity; Loaf Ditto; *Antigua* Rum by the Hogshead or Gallon, Lemons, Raisins, Green and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Soap, Candles, Sweet Oil, Window Glass, *London* Steel, *&c. &c.* Wm. WILKINS.

Also to be Sold, or Hired, two compleat Leather Breeches Makers, Man and Wife, by
HENRY CATON, and Wm. WILKINS.

N. B. Said *Wilkins* wants to Hire a Negro Wench who understands Houshold Work. (tf)

Frederick-Town, Frederick County, *May* 3, 1766.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, by Virtue of a Power of Attorney to me granted, by Dr. *Thomas Wright* of the County of *West-Chester*, and Province of *New-York*, A NEGRO MAN named *Robin*, and his WIFE named *Rose*, he was bred to Farming, and is well acquainted with the different Branches of it, is a healthy Fellow, and has had the Small-Pox, has lived several Years in this Neighbourhood and known to be a valuable Slave, is about 29 Years of Age, and a tolerable good Shoemaker; the Wench has been bred to Houshold Work, understands Spinning, Washing, and all other Sorts of Work either in or out of Doors, and is about the same Age with the Man.

The Sale will be on Wednesday the 18th Day of *June* next, at the House of the Subscriber, in said Town. (3w) JOHN CARY.

THE Subscriber desires all Persons indebted to him, by Bond, Bill, or Book Accounts, to come, settle, and pay off their several Debts, between This and the First Day of *July* next: Those who do not comply with this, may depend on having Suits brought against them, which he hopes they will prevent, by their Compliance with the above. (3w) JOHN CARY.

THE Subscriber, having furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, hereby acquaints the Public, That he has Open'd TAVERN in the House where Mr. *Andrew Stiger* lately Lived, at the Sign of Mr. *PITT*, a little below *Daniel Barnett's*, and opposite to Mr. *Buchanan's* Store, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, where Gentlemen, Travellers, and Others, who may be pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on meeting with good Usage, and Accommodations for Themselves and Horses, from

Their humble Servant,
(3w) ALEXANDER LEITH.

N. B. He carries on the Taylor's Business in all its Branches, and makes Mens Cloaths laced or plain, Ladies riding Habits and Josephs, in the newest and neatest Manner, and at the most reasonable Prices, *&c.* And, as the most particular Part of the Business is executed by himself, and not trusted to Journeymen or Servants, all Customers which are pleased to favour him in that Way, may depend upon having their Orders punctually obey'd, with all possible Care and Dispatch. He will take in Payment, Cash, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Pork, or any merchantable Produce.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 14, 1766.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that on Sunday Evening the 30th of *March* last, the Store of *Thomas Ewing*, in *Baltimore-Town*, was open'd by a false Key, and stolen out of it, Pieces of Eight and *Pennsylvania* Paper Money, to the Amount of about £. 70 Currency, by Persons unknown: His Excellency, for the better Discovery and bringing to Justice the Persons who Committed the said Robbery, doth Promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them (the Principal only excepted) who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be Apprehended and Convicted thereof.

Signed by Order,
UPTON SCOTT, Cl. Con.

AND as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber doth Promise a Reward of Thirty Pounds, to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person or Persons concerned in the abovemention'd Robbery, so that he, she, or they, be brought to Justice and Convicted thereof.

THOMAS EWING.

There is one JOHN CHEW, by Trade a Barber, who lived in *Baltimore-Town*, that absconded himself the Morning after the Robbery, who is supposed to be concerned in the said Robbery: He is a Man of about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, wears a Grey Surtout Coat, Blue Coat, Black Jacket and Blue Breeches, and a Black Cut Wig; I am told he has formerly been known by the Name of *John Engle*; he is supposed to have two Wives now living, he went towards *George-Town*, in *Cæcil* County.

(tf)

Stafford County, *Virginia*, *April* 4, 1766.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named ROBIN CLARKE, lately imported; he is a Groom and Gardener, is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, a thick well-set Fellow, sandy Complexion, round Faced, a little mark'd with the Small-Pox, with short curling Hair, a soft smooth Way of speaking, is a very great Villain, but is an extreme handy Fellow, and can turn his Hand to almost any Business: He was dressed in a Bear-skin Jacket and Breeches, but what other Clothes he has with him is not known, except that he has taken with him an old Red Jacket and a Brown Jacket. Also took with him, a small grey blooded Horse, branded TM.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him Home to the Subscriber, shall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward.

(tf) THOMSON MASON.

March 26, 1766.

To be SOLD, very cheap, by the Subscriber, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

A LIKELY, young, healthy NEGRO Fellow, that has been in the Country about Nine Months: Also, Two Tracts of LAND, lying in *Prince-George's* County, on the *Piney Branch* of the Eastern Branch of *Patowmack*, about 4 Miles from *Snowden's* Iron-Works, and 8 Miles from *Bladensburg*, SCOTT'S FANCY, containing 117 Acres, near 20 Acres of Meadow clear'd, and sowed with Timothy Seed, and about 30 Acres of Upland clear'd, and all under good Fences; a fine young Orchard, sundry Houses, &c. a good constant Stream running thro' Part of the Land, fit for a Mill. The other Tract adjoining, containing 200 Acres, well Watered and Timbered, has a good Dwelling House, a good new Tobacco House, and sundry other Houses, &c. and an exceeding good Apple Orchard; the Soil good, well situated for Farming or Tobacco, and Produces well. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may see the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to *William Hall* on the *Piney Branch*, in my Absence.

(w6) WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. All Persons Indebted to said *Scott*, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are desired to make speedy Payment, or they may expect Trouble, without further Notice.

The well known HORSE

RANTER,

WILL Cover MARES this SEASON, at *Marlborough*, in *Stafford* County, *Virginia*, at Forty Shillings the Leap, Four Pounds for the Season, and Eight Pounds to Insure a Colt, *Virginia* Currency. The Mares will have good Pasturage for Three Months, if left so long, but must be sent for at the Expiration of that Time. There can be no Occasion to give his Pedigree, which was done in the *Virginia* Gazette, in 1763 and 1764, as his Colts in *Virginia* and *Maryland* are a much better Recommendation. It will be to no Purpose to send any Mare to him without the Money, as none will be received on any other Terms by

(6w) ANDREW MONROE.

Mr. *Meek* keeps a FERRY at *Maryland-Point*, in *Charles* County, from whence, those who have no better Opportunity, may have their Mares landed at *Marlborough*. Dollars will be received at Six Shillings and Three-pence.

March 31, 1766.

STOLEN or STRAYED from *Patuxent* Iron-Works, on Wednesday the 5th Instant; a likely Bay Horse, about 14½ Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder GS tho' scarcely perceivable, and on the near Buttock IH. He is about 6 Years old, a large Star in his Forehead, a little White on the Inside of his Hind-Feet, a natural Pacer, shod before, and short switch Tail. He was bred by one *George Swagler*, near *Conococheague*.

Also a Black Mare, scarcely 14 Hands high, she is Likely and Lively, has a short switch Tail and hanging Mane, is shod before, and Paces, Trots and Gallops, uncertain if branded or not, and is supposed to have followed the Horse.

Whoever takes up the said Horse and Mare, and delivers them to the Subscribers at *Upper-Marlborough*, or *West-River*, shall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS for each; but if they are stolen and the Thief can be convicted, a further Reward will be given of FIVE POUNDS.

JOHN HEPBURN, junr.
JOHN THOMAS.

Patuxent Iron-Works, *March* 17, 1766.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscribers, on the 26th of *February* last, a Convict Servant Man, named *Henry Glover*, and by Trade a Blacksmith; he is a well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, light grey Eyes, and pitted with the Small-Pox, wears his own dark brown Hair. He had on and took with him, an old light colour'd Cloth Coat, a Cloth Jacket, and a Cotton ditto, brown Cloth Breeches, one white Shirt and one Osnabrig ditto, Country made Shoes and Stockings, and a Felt Hat about half worn; but it is likely he may change his Dress, as it is conjectured that he has some Money with him. It is supposed that he is gone up towards *Fort-Frederick*, as he passed through *Frederick-Town*, and afterwards was seen going up the Road which leads to the Fort. He has with him an old Indenture with a Discharge on the Back of it, Signed by *Christopher Lowndes*, in the Year 1752, and has passed by the Name of the Person mentioned in the same Indenture, (tho' what Name it is we can't find out) by which Means he has deceived many who have questioned him.

Whoever will secure the said Servant, so that the Subscribers may get him again, shall have the above Reward of FIVE POUNDS, and if brought Home, reasonable Charges, paid by

THOMAS, SAMUEL, and JOHN SNOWDEN.

Dumfries, *March* 29, 1766.

THE Subscriber gives Notice, That he had delivered at his Store, by Capt. *William Gilkison*, of the *Catbcart*, A small BALE, and a BOX of GLASS, mark'd L $\frac{4}{22}$ E; likewise, a large COPPER KETTLE with a Mark, for which there is no Bill of Lading.

The Owner may have them, by applying to

(6w) CUMBERLAND WILSON.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SLOOP *Elizabeth*, warranted Sound, with every Thing compleat for SEA, her Sails and Rigging all New; she will carry Three Hundred and Fifty Barrels of Flour. Time of Payment will be given on paying Interest and giving Security if required: For Terms apply to

(tf) JOHN STEVENSON.

Baltimore-Town,
April 4, 1766.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,

GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, *and* LAPIDARY,

BEING encouraged by several GENTLEMEN in Town, has Open'd SHOP, at the House of Mr. *William Knapp*, Watch-Maker, near the Town Gate, in *Annapolis*, where he Makes and Repairs all Sorts of SILVER and JEWELLERY WORK. He has at present for Sale, a neat Assortment of PLATE and JEWELS, made up in the best Manner, and of the newest Fashions; and also, a large and curious variety of Stones, elegantly finish'd; together with a complete Apparatus for Cutting them agreeable to any Directions, either for Buckles, Buttons, Rings, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, &c. &c.

As he has been regularly bred to the above Branches, and the Work he has, being principally executed by Himself, the Public may depend on being served upon much better Terms than have hitherto been practised: And, as many LADIES and GENTLEMEN, are frequently obliged to be supplied from *England* with the above Articles, on Account of their Orders not being punctually complied with here; he assures all such as shall please to favour him with their Custom, that no Delay in the speedy and effectual Execution of their Commands, shall for the Future induce them to send Home: Therefore humbly Hopes for the Encouragement of the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Province; to Merit and Preserve which, shall be his constant Study, and greatest Ambition.

N. B. He gives the highest Prices for old GOLD, SILVER, and SILVER LACE.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber has a new Erected FERRY, on *Potowmack* River in *Virginia*, opposite to *Cedar-Point* in *Maryland*, 24 Miles distant from *Westmoreland* Court-House, 40 from *Richmond*, 12 from *King George*, 26 from *Stafford*; from *Leeds-Town* 15 Miles, from *Port Royal* 12, and from *Fredericksburg* 34 Miles. There is a good FERRY kept, with ENTERTAINMENT, &c. by

GEORGE W. SPOONER.

Prince-George's County, *February* 14, 1766.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named *JEM*, he is a likely, lively, strong made young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, is upon the yellowish Order, and has large Eyes. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

As he is a notorious Villain, it is requested that all Masters will make this known to their Servants, and by Way of Encouragement, promise them the Reward. He has a very extensive Acquaintance, therefore may Travel far from home. I am told that he passed for a Free Negro in *Frederick* County last Year.

ROBERT TYLER.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH-MAKER,

Hereby informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he is Removed from his late Dwelling near the COURT-HOUSE in *Annapolis*, to the House next but One to that wherein Mrs. *M'Leod* formerly Lived, towards the Town-Gate; where he continues the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS, and is ready to execute the Orders (with all possible Dispatch) of those GENTLEMEN and LADIES who shall be pleased to favour him with their Commands.

Annapolis: Printed by JONAS GREEN, at his PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Charles-Street*: Where all Persons may be supplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s*6 a Year; and Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for 5*s*. the First Week, and 1*s*. each Time after: And long Ones in Proportion.